Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1808. [No. 2220.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Tell-tale

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new Words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 23.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sperm aceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouty lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, or made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and Twenty if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places, upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8. d

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*
tw

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child. Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. tf

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6. dtlst Aug

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the term of five and a half years.

A middle aged *Negro Woman*, a good house servant.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 6. dts

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with *Patent Curtains*. It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage—Also, *Plated Harness* for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES—To be seen at the next stable to the Washington tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 5.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the same.

ROBERT GRAY.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

A SYSTEM of government and national economy, directly opposed to and subversive of that under which we have lived and prospered since the days of the revolution, has now become fashionable with the chief men in power: and with all their influence and authority, has insidiously been attempted to be brought into general approbation. The author of this experimental system, the philosopher of Monticello, imbibed, it is supposed, the rudiments of his plan in France, while he associated with Condorcet and other of the literati of that day, whose golden dreams of perfectability were realized in the bloody fruits of that revolution, which has so wondrously ended in the tyranny of Bonaparte, and the subjugation to his power of a great part of Europe. In such a school, and at such a time, have the fine spun notions of the speculative plan I am about to develope, been engendered by our American philosopher, and unhappily for his reputation and for his country, he has found the propagation of them, to a considerable extent, to be a task of no great difficulty.

The theory they would establish goes to the destruction of commerce and navigation, as its primary objects, and to make the nation purely agricultural and manufacturing, seems to comprise the great outlines of their practical economy. What alterations may be projected in the political system, have not been so plainly discovered; but so great a change in the practical state of things, will obviously produce what they may conceive a necessity for material changes in the constitution. In making this a nation of agriculturists and manufacturers, their great model is the empire of China, which has little or no trade but with foreigners who go thither for that purpose, and of course but little or no navigation. The bulk of the people inhabiting that vast empire are strangers to the arts of commerce, which constitute the prosperity and the safety of most civilized states—living, under a despotic government existing for ages, they have no rule of conduct but an implicit obedience to laws which they know not but to obey. Industrious they are from necessity, but a spirit of enterprize and of emulation in improving their condition neither exists among them nor comports with the genius of their government; that being alike hostile to such a spirit, and to that system of liberty and equality which are the basis of the government, and the birth-right of the American people —— Such it is conceived, is the design of our philosophical innovators upon, and such their model for the imitation of the free people of these United States—their specious, avowed motives for so important and so unprecedented a change, are, that we shall thereby be relieved from all necessity or temptation to war, and afford no pretence to foreign powers to make it upon us—that we shall of course be saved the expences of maintaining a navy, and finally to make us, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, a chosen people, if ever there was one. cultivators of the earth in peace and quiet, having none to make us afraid.

This happy state of things, the produce of fanciful imagination, unattempered by sober reason and reflection, may look extremely feasible in theory, but unfortunately, like many other brilliant notions of a vain philosophy, the plan is utterly impracticable. It is not calculated to suit the temper and disposition, the habits and customs, of a free, enterprizing and high minded people, composing the mass of population in the American republic. The idea of our abandoning commercial pursuits, of retiring from the ocean, is perfectly incompatible with the spirit and genius of the government as well as of the people. There is nothing in either to justify the application of such a novel principle.—Where is the authority to be found by which the occupation of the merchant may be destroyed, any more than that of the planter?—Are not both equally and alike entitled to the protection and the countenance of government? This sacred principle is engrafted in the great family compact which binds these states together, and to question its validity argues an excessive ignorance, or such great political turpitude, that nothing can excuse. The riches and consequence of some of the states, are derived chiefly from commerce and navigation—deprive them of these, and they sink into comparative insignificance.—They lose their just rank and weight in the nation; while the agricultural states, not being affected by the stroke in the same degree, acquire an ascendency in the public councils that may lead to the overthrow of that equality of rights, and balance of representation among the several states, which were nicely, and on the whole satisfactorily adjusted by the constitution.

AMERICANUS.

[*To be continued.*]

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, of July 4.

WE congratulate our country upon the return of this glorious anniversary, sacred to freedom and independence—that we are again permitted to celebrate as freemen, the day when our fathers, superior to every motive of personal danger, signed that celebrated declaration, which gave the world a new nation and a new republic. The spectacle this day exhibited by our citizens in arms, is grateful to the pride and patriotism of Americans. The illustrious deeds atchieved by the sainted heroes who redeemed our country from British thraldom, and purchased, with their precious blood, the liberty of a great people, croud upon the memory, and are hailed with feelings of joy and exultation.

Since our last national jubilee, the world has been doomed to suffer all the new and aggravated injuries which the insatiable ambition of a griping tyrant could inflict. More than one nation has suffered under the relentless lash of tyranny and injustice. More than one nation has been hurled from her station in the political orbit, and consigned to weeping, oppression, and slavery. Revolutionary earthquakes have swallowed up empires and dominions, and the ravages of war have searched out every crevice on the continent to desolate and destroy. Ambition astride the globe marks out the devoted victims who in rapid succession have fallen sacrifices to her power.

From such visitations which have changed the face of Europe, and threaten to rule the destinies of the world, it has pleased Providence to exempt our favored country. We have been graciously suffered, and let us not neglect the occasion, once more to rejoice that we are free, that the cruelties and oppression of the contending powers of Europe, though they check our prosperity, have not abridged our liberties. Mindful of the virtues of our ancestors, who transmitted to us this precious inheritance, let us with hearts expanded with joy and gratitude, celebrate it as Americans, as patriots who are ever ready to offer up their lives as sacrifices to their country, to die in defence of her honor and her rights, rather than let this pledge of freedom, thus bequeathed to them, perish in their keeping.

To reflect upon the interesting periods in the history of our country, is an useful and patriotic exercise. By the aid of history our experience is extended, and it is from experience, not from the delusive conjecture of theorists, that wisdom is gained. The same measures which on a former and more trying occasion, rescued our country from the fangs of tyranny, may not have lost their efficacy. The same fortitude, patriotism and courage, which conducted our ancestors thro' the stormy times of a revolutionary contest, may enable us their descendants, imitating the bright example, to act our parts with equal honor and glory, may dispel the gloomy appearance of political affairs, and once more shed a lustre around the American name.

Let it be cherished in our recollection, that never at the most desperate crisis of the nation did our revolutionary fathers oppose submission to injustice, or shun danger at the expence of their rights. To assert and maintain, at every hazard, their just claims upon other nations, was a rule of political action. They waged a long and bloody war rather than crouch beneath the stern oppression of a cruel master, whose success in subduing the combined forces of France & Spain had made him more unjust and tyrannical. The crisis was dreadful! it required all the energy of the human soul. It called for more than the spirit and fortitude of man to encounter the danger, the doubt and anxiety which seized upon every mind. But the spirit of Americans rose to the elevation required. A divine ardor pervaded all ranks, and resolving to be independent or to die, their independence was achieved. The hateful bond of union between America and Great Britain was severed, and the day which beheld her a free nation was consecrated by the blood of ten thousand heroes.

Fellow citizens—soldiers in arms! Let us emulate the virtues of our ancestors: let us imitate the glorious example which their conduct has afforded us. Let us this day, with pure hearts, enter the sacred temple of liberty and kindle up her expiring lamp. It is a holy flame, only to be extinguished by the deceitful fuel of faction. The present situation of our country is sufficient to excite an interest in the feelings of all who are not indifferent to her welfare. It is in vain to close our eyes to the wide scene of desolation which lies before us; it is impossible not to perceive, that the system of universal destruction is still pursued with its wonted vigor. We cannot be insensible that the venerable laws of nations, which the most abandoned tyrants have at least been accustomed to respect, are no longer a security to the weak against the strong. We cannot deny, and I feel the other pang of humiliation while I this day record it, that the honor of our country has been tarnished; the laurels of our glorious victory over England have withered. The contending powers of Europe have seemingly vied with each other in heaping upon our country unprovoked injuries and insults; they have stained the honor of the nation, and as the sons of revolutionary heroes, who revere the memory of their fathers, we have not resented the insult.

When the unrelenting hand of power is stretched forth against our country, when we see our enemies forging chains to bind us as vassals, from whatever quarter the indignity be offered, let us buckle on our armor and rise in our might to chastise the insolence of overweening power. Never let it be said, that the glorious fabric of the American empire was overthrown by the treachery or cowardice of her own citizens.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN (ALBANY) CRISIS.

EVERY day discloses some new evidence that we are on the brink of an awful precipice, and that unless the judgments which are impending are providentially averted, this country must soon experience the most distressing calamities.

Through the weakness and the wickedness of a corrupt, time-serving administration, we are brought into the most perilous situation. 'Tis passing belief, and generations to come will imagine they are hearing romance, when told, that in the short space of seven years a nation of freemen, have become slaves—a nation of heroes, patriots and sages, have tamely and basely surrendered their high prerogatives without the shadow of an equivalent.

A single step in retrospect, brings to our view the happy days, *the golden age of Washington*. O lamented glories, forever and forever gone! No space appears unoccupied—all is prosperity, all is happiness. Say not that difficulties did not then exist; they did exist; they threatened, they assailed us in many forms; and difficulties of the most serious kind. In many respects the times and ulterior circumstances were more threatening than they have been since. Did Great Britain menace? The remembrance of recent injury and conflict sharpened the edge of our resentments, and spurred us on to mutual aggravations. But Washington was there "and repulsed with his breast the assaults of the thunder;" with the voice of *reason* he calmed our hostile feelings; and in the firm but temperate language of justice, *demanded*, and obtained redress from our haughty foe. Did not revolutionary France exhaust her resources of intrigue and corruption to draw us into the hideous vortex of her *deathful friendship*? The spirit and feeling of our citizens were already embarked on her side; and the difficulties to our remaining neutral for a time, appeared insurmountable. But Washington was there, and at his rebuke the emissaries of that "*many headed monster*," hid themselves, or croak'd in vain—and our country, recovering from its infatuation, gazed with equal gratitude and astonishment on the black crimes of atheistical France, and the inevitable ruin which we had so hardly escaped. Who that has eyes to see and a heart to feel, but must devoutly render thanks to that beneficent providence which watched over us in these our days of temptation and danger! Wisdom, truth and virtue, then presided in our councils and, amidst ten thousand dangers, preserved us, unhurt, unconta-minated.

But now—alas, how changed! The contrast surely must cause every friend to his country to "heave the patriot sigh." Every leading trait in the character of our present administration is marked with weakness, folly or deceit. A correct exhibition of the state of the country when Mr. Jefferson came into office, compared with what it is now, would be the severest satire on his administration. We were then, nationally rich and prosperous—we are now poor, and the sources of our wealth are completely buried; we were then honored for our magnanimity of spirit, and respected for our means and measures to maintain it—we are now in spirit and in measures, sunk below contempt; then, the nation that dared to insult and injure us, "though oceans rolled between," *felt* our remonstrance, and rendered justice—now, to shun the *occasion*, we are compelled, by our own wonderful administration, to abandon the ocean, and to break off all commerce with the rest of the world; like a spiritless, contemptible *spaniel*, retiring to his own disgrace as he seeks for safety in the "dignified retirement" of his kennel. Genius of America! whither art thou fled!

Tell me not that the embargo and non-intercourse systems are measures of wisdom or necessity—for they are neither. Ask the merchants, (whose interests are most effected) whether they thank the president for saving their property by the *embargo*!—with united voice, they will thunder, NO—ask the farmers of this fruitful land, if they will fall down and worship this great Idol, the embargo, for *their* share of its untold blessings? with imprecations they curse the measure, or point in sullen silence to the wretchedness and woe which it has brought upon them. Ask the honest and industrious mechanic to recount the *mighty comforts* which Mr. Jefferson's embargo scattered in *his* path? He tell you he is out of employ—his wife and children are dearer to him than life, are pinched with hunger, and he, wretched man! must be dragged to prison the next hour perhaps! O, blessed embargo! "More popular than any other measure taken by the republican administration," says the National Intelligencer—"Encore, the embargo is proved to be more popular than any other measure taken by the republican administration!!"

People of America! How long will you suffer such gross indignities to your understanding! Such mad violations of your rights and interests!

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *July* 5.

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived the long expected ship OSAGE, Duplex, 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches, from France and England. Passengers, Lt. Lewis, Wm Oliver, Wm. Bayard, jun. Herman Le Roy, jun. Charles Blodget, Joshua Moses, Wm. Pinckney, Jun. and Jos. Howland, jun. together with the following who belonged to American vessels detained and condemned in England, viz. Samuel King, Abishai Mosey, Wm. P. Jones, Abishai Swain, Edward Jenkins, Adam Champlin, A. Felix, and E. Murphy.

The British Packet Manchester for Halifax and New York, sailed three days before the Osage. Off St. Michaels, was spoken by the British frigate Lively, on a cruize; and was informed that a number of people and an immense deal of property had been recently destroyed at St. Georges one of the West India islands, by an earthquake.

Lt. Lewis proceeds this morning for the seat of government, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Pinckney. It is said the dispatches are of the highest importance.

Our London papers by the Osage are to the 16th, one day later than by the Coin-planter. Some of the most material extracts follow.

We have seen a letter from Amsterdam of the 3d of May, which states, that the ships Newton, Daly, and Mary Kimball, which went to Amsterdam for England, were ordered away.

A letter from London of the 10th of May, states, that a letter from cap. Sinclair, of the ship Holland Trader, of New York, observed that he expected the ship would be condemned—that five American ships had been recently seized in Holland, and that an order was hourly expected for the indiscriminate seizure of every American vessel in Holland.

The Osage was under seizure in France for a few days, by virtue of the Milan decree; and was not permitted to return to France after being in England.

Our readers will find under the London head, an account of Bonaparte's Bayonne decree against American vessels.

LONDON, *May* 11.

Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the following communication:

Extract of a letter, dated Helder, May 4, 1808.

A decree, issued by the emperor at Bayonne, reached Amsterdam the 28th April, confirming all measures previously decreed respecting navigation; and, I am well informed, subjecting all American vessels, with their cargoes, if met at sea or arriving in any port of France, to positive condemnation. The reason assigned is, that the embargo in America has been of such long continuance, that no vessels can reach the ports of the continent without having been previously sent into England. The ship Mary, captain Kimbell, and the brig Newton, captain Daly, have been ordered out of the Texel, without having intercourse

with the shore; and if they had arrived after the 23th ultimo, I think it probable they would have been confiscated by order of the government. You may consider the above information as correct, for I have it from numerous and respectable authorities.

May 13.

Accounts which may be relied upon, containing intelligence of a very late date, have been received from the French coast. The embargo laid upon all American vessels in the French ports is stated to have been a measure carried into effect in consequence with the Bayonne decree. We understood, however, that pains have been taken to the drawing up of the decree, to give it the color and air of a proceeding much less hostile to the Americans than at first was imagined. It is pretended that this is an act of kind consideration towards America—a precaution for the benefit of her citizens, to prevent their property being seized by the British; since 't is notorious they cannot venture upon the high seas, without encountering the risk of becoming the prey of British cruizers.

May 15.

America seems now called upon to make an immediate decision in regard to England or France. In consequence of the American decree, Bonaparte has now also decreed, by an ordinance, dated from Bayonne, that every American vessel found in the European seas shall be captured and condemned. The expediency of this order is pretended to be founded on the idea, that in consequence of the American decree, which prohibits the merchant vessels of America from trading to Europe, every merchant vessel found in the European seas, and pretended to be American, must be a forgery, and assume a character to which it is not entitled.

The only Gottenburg mail due, arrived yesterday with letters and papers from Sweden to the 7th inst. The report of a descent on the Island of Gothland, by the enemy is confirmed, but it was only a predatory enterprize. It was effected not by ten thousand French and Russians, as former accounts stated, but by a force of between two and three thousand Russians alone from Liebau. The Russians have also taken Oeland, another island in the Baltic, between Sweden and Gothland. but we may presume, that the arrival of the British forces, will arrest these expeditions in future. There was a report that the Russians have been defeated with considerable loss in Finland, in an attack upon Sweaborg, but this wants confirmation, and we are sorry to add, that the Swedes have sustained a loss in Norway. The official report of the baron Armfeldt, dated Head-quarters at Pramhus, the 22d April states that a Swedish corps, under count Morner, was attacked and surrounded by a superior force, and that the Swedes had 60 prisoners taken, and 90 killed and wounded. An unofficial account states the prisoners as high as 600. Baron Armfeldt, also admits in his report, that the Norwegians have recovered from the first impressions made by the sudden invasion of their country, and attack the Swedes wherever they shew themselves.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Moniteur of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish Revolution:

Report to his imperial highness the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant of the emperor, commander of his forces in Spain.

"Monsiegneur! Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the queen of Etruria at Aranjuez. It was 8 o'clock in the morning; the queen was still in bed: she rose immediately and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little and said she would go and read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards I saw the queen of Etruria enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen: that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself, (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired. The king and the queen should repair to Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he sought to obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Badajoz, that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me, "I have written to the emperor, in whose hand I repose my fate." I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by your's. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 & 2) in his hand, which he gave me and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the prince de la Paz, and will put him to death: he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHION."

"Aranjuez, March 23, 1808."

No. I.

Letter from King Carlo IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen; I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and of the prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping—sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

"CARLOS.

Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.

No. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favor of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed) I, THE KING.

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new king of Spain. The following is the substance:

By the first article Bonaparte recognises the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the prince of peace, who, we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent into France. The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contiogent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

To whom it may Concern.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

John Potts.

July 2. law3w*

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

PARIS, April 28.

From Algiers the following official report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Seignior, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d instant, he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents;—and required of the Consul of America 15,000 double piastres, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruizers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 22d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that that he could not, till he received those instructions make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly on the arrival of his messenger received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 13,000 piasters.

"The Dey answered him that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azoaw.

"Mr. Ulrich Consul of Denmark making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the Consul solicited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the Palace and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of 60 pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved on the earnest entreaties of the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence!

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison—The court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute—The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labor and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 5000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

REST.

IN early time, ere Fraud was known on earth
Or Theft and Rapine yet had monstrous birth,
Or Pride and Envy broke into the world;
Kind noture then,
Produc'd to men,
While all in common stood,
A plenteous store,
Enough and more,
Of every earthly good.

The Innocence with Lust untainted, smil'd,
And Rest, delightful Pleasure's conscious child
Repos'd on turfs of flowers, 'neath myrtle shades,
Dissolv'd in dreams,
And lull'd by streams
With milk and nectar flowing;
Or danc'd on greens,
In many scenes
With light airs softly blowing.

The easy age breath'd forth perpetual spring,
And melting fragrance, spread an airy wing,
Drop'd ripen'd fruits in careless Pleasure's lap,
While under bowers,
Arch'd o'er with flowers,
Midst birds forever singing,
Sat quiet Rest,
And heav'nly guest,
To men these pleasures bringing.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons near this Town on Monday the 4th inst. a yellowish red Milch Cow, with white face and belly, and had on a broad leather collar with my name worked on it, from which circumstance she is known to almost every person in and about the town. I will give a liberal reward if brought home, and if stolen or secreted I will give Ten Dollars to the person who will give information in whose possession she may be in, so that I get her again and the offender is convicted.

J. S. Scott.

July 9. 3t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, *in five acts, (never acted here,)*
CALLED
School for Arrogance.

Count Conoly Villars,	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Dorimont,	Mr. Warren.
Sir Paul Peckham,	Mr. Francis.
Edmund,	Mr. Cone.
Sir Samuel Sheepy,	Mr. Jefferson.
M'Dermot,	Mr. Cross.
Picard,	Mr. Bisset.
Exempt,	Mr. Briers.
Bailiff,	Mr. Miller.
Servants,	Messrs. Seymour & Harris.

Lady Peckham,	Mrs. Francis.
Lucy,	Mrs. Wood.
Lydia,	Mrs. Wilmot.

To which will be added, a much admired Comic Opera, in two acts, called
The Agreeable Surprise.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Bray.
Compton,	Mr. Cross.
Eugene,	Mr. Jacobs.
Chicane,	Mr. Miller.
John,	Mr. Francis.
Thomas,	Mr. Briers.
Farmer Stump,	Mr. Seymour.
Cudden,	Mast. Harriss.
Lingo,	Mr. Jefferson.

Laura,	Mrs. Seymour,
Mrs. Cheshire,	Mrs. Francis.
Cowslip,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Fringe,	Miss Hunt.

On Tuesday, the WEST-INDIAN, with the Grand Pantomime of LA PEROUSE, or the *Desolate Island.*

*** *The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.*

††† *Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.*

‡‡‡ *Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.*

ORPHAN's COURT,

Alexandria County, July Term, 1808.

ORDERED, That Thomas M. Davies, administrator of Elizabeth Isaac, insert the following advertisement three times in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Register.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Isaac, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of July, 1808.

Thomas M. Davies,
Administrator of Elizabeth Isaac.

July 8 8t

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON HAND,
Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira end
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6 d3t law3t

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 13th June, 1808.

Patent Shot, &c.

9 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser,

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria connty, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, *Adm'r.*
of James Carolin.

June 22. 2aw4w

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved:

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CRAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. } 2aw3m.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place thereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—(15.) } lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco*, Charles county, at the court house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Scott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Poynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. cots

Just Received and For Sale

BY R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. 1aw3w

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moulo Candles in small boxes, of superiority,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreably to to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia,

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n
President.

June 21 1aw1m.

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 8th 8d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } TEA, particularly adapted for family use
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } WINES
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's spices in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING *and* FAIRFAX STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in case of one dozen
A few dezen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuffs in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble seal'd; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun ralsins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)